



Harold Rosenberg

NOT JUST ANOTHER HONEST FACE—Ralph Nader will speak tonight on "Multinationals" at 8 pm in Leacock 132. A closed-circuit broadcast of the speech will be shown simultaneously in Leacock 219.

"BYOB" smashes CEGEP editor

by Ted Wakefield

The editor of the Champlain College Bugle was suspended last week when he advertised a "Bring your own Booze Day" in the paper. Campus Director Dr. David Lewis severely reprimanded Peter Swabrick and suspended him for a "symbolic" two days, including the date of the planned activity.

Swabrick said that the suspension was the culmination of a growing conflict between the administration and the newspaper over the Bugle's promotion of "alcoholism." A drinking contest ("Tequila Run") sponsored by the newspaper early this fall prompted a disapproving note from the campus director. This added to complaints from security guards about Bugle staff members drinking beer during production nights.

According to Swabrick, last year's temporary administration permitted two successful BYOB days and he saw no reason why the situation should change. When he approached Champlain's Student Council this year, he was told that the new administration was not in favour of such activities and that Council wouldn't support him.

"So I went ahead on my own initiative," Swabrick said, "and announced in the Bugle that a BYOB day would be held on October 31st."

The suspension and accompanying "lecture" from Lewis, the campus director, followed. Lewis told the Daily that Swabrick had been suspended "nominally" because of irresponsible actions in promoting hard-drinking activities.

He said that Swabrick had told him that the advertisement

had been paid for by an "anonymous party", and that Swabrick was bringing about a "phony confrontation".

Noting that a large portion of the college's student population is under the legal drinking age, he felt that if such an activity were not opposed the CEGEP's Board of Governors and many parents would be "up in arms". He added that although he can "turn a blind eye to the casual drinking and narcotics smoking that go on", he cannot openly condone a public drinking session.

When asked about the "successful" BYOB days held last year, Lewis denied any knowledge of them, saying, "I only arrived here in July." Lewis discounted charges of press censorship levelled at him by Swabrick, maintaining that he has always supported the Bugle, and said he has no objection to articles attacking the administration. He did say, however, that the newspaper had been guilty in the past of "irresponsible journalism" in personal attacks.

After Swabrick's suspension, Lewis explained, the Student Council on their own initiative decided to halt publication of the Bugle and ask Swabrick to resign. Swabrick however called a meeting of the paper's staff to determine if he had their confidence, and he was reaffirmed by a vote of 11-4. As a result, the Council agreed to grant the paper funds until Christmas. After Christmas, the editorial board, the Council, and representatives from CUP (Canadian University Press) will get together to determine the future of the Bugle.

MSEA gay dance cancelled after McGill gays mobilize

by Sara Williams

Charging that the Students' Society Executive and McGill Student Entrepreneurial Association (MSEA) exploit gays, Gay McGill effectively halted a gay dance that was to have been held in the Union Ballroom this Friday night.

Robert Valle, interim president of Gay McGill, said, "We have run into a brick wall with the Students' Society. Gay McGill is part of the university community and should be given fair treatment." He went on to say that gays were being exploited by the MSEA which was a mercenary association and not part of the Students' Society. "They are out for money and have no interest in gays," Valle said.

Gay McGill, about two months ago, asked the Executive about holding a dance this weekend. They were told MSEA had already booked the ballroom for a dance. Valle said

he was misled into thinking it was a straight dance, until he learned from outside sources that MSEA was holding the dance in conjunction with Gay Montreal. Former Students' Society Internal Vice-President Amato then told Valle that there was a contract between MSEA and the Students' Society for the ballroom. At this time, however, MSEA did not have a liquor license for the dance. Last year Gay Montreal had repeatedly been denied a liquor license, on the official grounds that it was wrong for a non-profit organization to hold profit-making functions. Unofficially, it appears there was also pressure from Montreal bars to refuse Gay Montreal the license since the dance would cut into business.

MSEA finally did get a liquor license but it is doubtful they were explicit with the liquor board about their associations with Gay Montreal.

Yesterday, pressure was brought upon the liquor board, at the instigation of Gay McGill, and the license was revoked. As a result, the dance has been cancelled. There had been opposition to this particular dance from the gay community at large who believed MSEA was out to exploit them.

Once he had learned the MSEA dance was to be a gay dance, Valle said there had been attempts "to buy off" Gay McGill by offering them 50 per cent of the MSEA profit. "If MSEA and the Students' Society were as honest and above-board as they said, why did they try to buy us off? Gay McGill still does not have an office and we still can't get direct answers," Valle said. Daniel Boyer, former External Affairs director, had offered to share the ANEQ office with Gay McGill but Matziorinis refused to allow it. The ANEQ office is empty now while Gay McGill still remains without an office.

Non-working/working paper reveals:

There are/aren't quotas administration says/denies

"The confidential document on recruitment is not significant. We consider many wild things at McGill. But in fact we would be irresponsible fools not to ask ourselves such things."

—Eigil Pedersen
Vice-Principal (Academic)

by Charlie Clark

After wading through a sophisticated smokescreen of denials, red-herrings and generally distracting rhetoric, the attempt to resolve by way of "objective reporting" the *Le Jour* episode on McGill's alleged plans to limit its number of francophone students has proven to be a lost cause.

Because the pro-separatist *Le Jour* used a headline that stated plainly that "McGill will limit its francophone population" the mildly embarrassed but basically unworried administrators could simply point out that the claim is based on an "obscure, speculative working paper" and then verbosely dismiss the *Le Jour* article as "nonsense and biased, irresponsible reporting."

But when the anonymous contact in the administration who leaked the confidential document to *Le Jour's* Evelyn Dumas, (a highly reputable Montreal journalist), marches purposefully into the Daily office 2 weeks later with the same document, it becomes

apparent that the issue is far from dead and that some analysis, without much help from the shifty administrators, is called for.

The source quite emotionally explained that the document was leaked because "they don't have the right to discuss such a thing in confidence since they still have that same old racist attitude that English reigns supreme." The source went on to explain that the committee for which Edward Desrosiers wrote the recruitment document is the most powerful committee in Senate and, according to the source, the issue was discussed at a closed session of Senate last year. "If all this is so speculative why would Vice-Principal Pedersen put his name on it?"

Before the complex web of details could be investigated or confirmed, it was obvious that a reading of the confidential document that would "limit McGill's francophone population at 20 percent" might bring out some details which *Le Jour* may have left out.

Desrosiers' recruitment paper which sprang "completely out of his own head" was the basis for discussion last winter by an ad hoc committee of the Academic Policy Committee which presented the document to the Principal's Advisory Group. Headed by Vice-Princi-

pal Pedersen, the ad hoc committee consisted of Edward Desrosiers, Director of McGill's Office of Research for Planning and Development; Professor A. Duff; Professor D. Gilson; Saeed Mirza, Dean of Students; D. McRobie; P. Sheppard, Director of Admissions; E.J. Stansbury, Dean of Science; Professor D. Steedman; Professor J. Udd; and Vice-Principal (Planning) Dale Thomson. There were no student representatives.

The recruitment paper dealt with the ideal mix of students at McGill and noted the difficulty in "maintaining a good balance if there is any tendency to express ethnic ratios, religious or geographic quotas as mathematical proportions." "We will have very little difficulty with the geographic area," it continues, "but it is extremely difficult to try to determine who is a French Canadian and in whose opinion."

continued to page 5

DAILY STAFF MEETING

There is a staff meeting this afternoon at 5 pm in the Daily office. All reporters, photographers, production people, feature writers, supplementarians, and editors are required to attend. Admission free.

classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads received by 10 o'clock appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

WANTED

IT CAN'T HAPPEN WITHOUT YOU! Combined Jewish Appeal—the folks who bring you Jewish Studies Courses, the "Y", Camp B'nai B'rith & Wooden Acres, The Sadye Bronfman Centre, Golem Coffee House, Hillel & much more—need you to help keep it happening. We need volunteers to man a phonothron for the appeal next week. Use your talents of persuasion to support something you like. Info. Robert 845-9171 (days) or 733-8349 (eves).

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SATURDAY NIGHT SPECIAL

2 for 1

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Sat., Nov. 8, 8 pm., Admission 75 cents
Hillel

NEWMAN CENTRE

MASS
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MONDAY — THURSDAY:
5:00 pm Newman Chapel

THURSDAY (NOON):
University Chapel

FRIDAY:

5:30 pm Newman Chapel

SATURDAY:

5:00 pm Newman Chapel

SUNDAY:

11:00 am and 8:00 pm Newman Chapel

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EXPERT typing on Exocutive Electric. Call Theresa 9 to 5 at 392-8902; evenings and weekends at 288-5496. Multilingual.

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Expert Typing: term papers, reports, theses, etc. Reasonable rates. Phone: 488-4928 after 5 pm.

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ENTERTAINMENT

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MISCELLANEOUS

Problem? Feel you need to rap — but not with a rabbi? Interaction McGill, Rm. 460, Union Bldg., 392-8981.

Having a party? Need help? We are professional chef/cook who will plan your party from beginning to end—including cooking, menu planning, etc. For more info, call after 6 pm. Jim Schneider, 687-2253.

Moving? Ex-grad Student—trucks available, professionalism guaranteed, insured, low rates. Free estimate. Tim 481-6355.

YOU KNOW MORE THAN YOU THINK! Jewish immigrant children need your help & tutoring. We need tutors in English, Math, Hebrew & Yiddish. Both French & English speaking people needed. Share what you've got. Contact Pam 735-2822 (afternoons & eves.) or Robert 845-9171 (days).

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El-Cheapo-HOMEMADE LUNCHES. Daily from 11—2 pm at the Yellow Door, 3825 Aymer. 3 course meal—special 99c.

Moving? Ex-grad Student—trucks available, professionalism guaranteed, insured, low rates. Free estimate. Tim 481-6355 or 336-2696 after 6 pm.

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TURNABLE: PE 3060 by Dual, base, cover, 2 cartridges. List over \$300. Selling for \$185. 276-6541, evenings.

FIAT 128, 1972, 4-door sedan, excellent condition, rustproofed, winterized, AM/FM cassette stereo, \$1000. Call 731-2131, or 731-6778.

JOBS

Writer, McGill Graduate, will assist students with theses, term papers, applications, curriculum vitae, etc. Phone 739-2052, after 6 pm.

Employment—female. Interesting opportunity for mature, personable student as evening office administrator for small business. Answer phone, keep records, coordinate assignments. Tues-Sat, 6-11 p.m. Schedule flexible, enabling plenty of time for homework activities. For further information and interview, leave brief resume for Mr. D. Albright, at 1255 University, Suite 309.

FOUND

CHEQUE dated Oct. 27, Issued by Student's Executive Council of McGill. Call 524-6843/ ext. 514. If no answer, leave message & your phone at switchboard.

PERSONAL

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

Young women from PRINCE GEORGE (whose mother works for the Post Office): please call Duane (whose "geography is poor") 523-4787.

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ASUS BUDGETS

Budget proposals submitted to the ASUS are still being negotiated. Appointments available today and tomorrow only between 1 and 2 pm. Call immediately for an appointment at 392-5038 [12-2 pm] or 849-4946 [this evening].

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5 days weekly 9 am - 5 pm

Union Bldg. B46 (basement)

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STUDENTS' SOCIETY EXECUTIVE APPLICATIONS

Extended

are hereby re-opened for the following positions:

- Chief Returning Officer
- Editor, Student Handbook
- Editor, Old McGill

Information & application forms for the following positions can be obtained at the Students' Council Offices. Completed application forms must be handed to the Executive Secretary, Miss. L. Laporte, no later than FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, at 5:00 pm.

Thailand: a study in deterioration

Concluding yesterday's article on Thailand, Craig Toomey focuses on Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj.

Kukrit Pramoj, Thailand's Oxford educated Prime Minister, formed his fragile government after national elections were held for the first time in five years last January. Forty-four parties entered that race for a "democratic" government, and 22 won seats in Parliament, giving Thailand one of the most fragmented governments in Asia. Of those 252 seats, Kukrit's Centrist Party holds only 15, leaving him in a tenuous position at all times.

When he took office, the dapper looking Kukrit, who once played the role of the Asian Prime Minister in "The Ugly American", faced insurmountable problems. Corruption ran rampant in all sectors of government, especially in the civil services, military and police force. Communist forces

were on the threshold of victory in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Anti-American sentiment was growing throughout the country. Communist rebels were stepping up activity in the North, North-East and Southern Provinces of Thailand. Farmers were beginning to agitate for rapid rural reform. Violence was spreading everywhere.

Kukrit has made some attempt to deal with these issues since he came to power nine months ago. He has parcelled unprecedented acres of land to farmers in the North and allocated 3.5 million baht (\$1.75 million) to villages for rural reform. In July he made a historic trip to China to try to patch up a relationship that had been marred for over 25 years by Thailand's active participation against liberation strug-

gles in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos (at the same time, of course, he was courting support from the People's Republic in hope of countering the newly established power of the Vietnamese). And Kukrit has ordered the United States military to withdraw all its forces and close its immense installations in the country by next March.

But the Prime Minister has failed to deal effectively with some of the more pressing issues in Thailand. Walking through the smog-filled streets of Bangkok one is immediately struck by the inequalities that are characteristic of all Third World countries. The wealthy riding through filthy, poverty stricken streets in their foreign imported cars; dingy tenements being crowded out by shining office buildings.

But unlike most Third World countries, Thailand is relatively wealthy, one of the largest producers of rice in the world. The overwhelming starvation and deprivation inescapable in such cities as New Delhi and Jakarta is nowhere to be seen. Yet, Thailand's rich resources are as poorly distributed as they are in these far poorer nations. A large reason for this is corruption, and the powerful influence of foreign profiteers, whose only aim for decades has been to extract as much of Thailand's immense wealth as possible without improving the lot of its people.

Kukrit has done little, if anything, to rectify these inequalities. Instead, he has ensured that labour unions remain, if not totally banned, at least powerless to express

demands of the workers for a better life.

Another major influence Kukrit has attempted to stifle is the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT). For over a decade the CPT has been a powerful voice for the neglected and poverty stricken peasant farmers in Thailand's north, north-eastern and southern provinces. Instead of recognizing this fact, Kukrit's government has decided to launch an all out offensive against communism, a move which has been strongly supported by the military and its US backers.

Kukrit's so-called "democratic" government has also allowed the more reactionary elements in Thai society to openly attack labour organizers and farm leaders without fear of

continued on page 6

Book review

Japan's militarism based in money

A Political History of Japanese Capitalism
John Halliday
New York: Pantheon Books
\$15.95

by James Putzel

Jon Halliday's study of Japanese history is an unprecedented achievement in Western historiography. He exposes the underlying motivations in Japanese modern development while dispelling misconceptions and distortions of the nature of Japanese 'modernization' created by the mainstream of Western scholarship. Within his work he discusses not only Japanese capitalism and its resultant imperialism but also the nature of Western imperialism and its interests in East Asia.

To anyone who has studied Japanese history in North America Halliday's book is at once astounding and clearly revealing. Most of the work in this field has been dominated by a reign of bourgeois scholars (Jansen, Bellah, Conroy—to mention a few) who have ascribed to a theory of 'Japanese modernization' disassociated with class struggle and capitalist development. Their approach has been, at its best shallow and in the worst aspect crudely and consciously anti-Marxist. At one point Halliday comments, "The main weapons of Western bourgeois scholarship against Japanese Marxism have been neglect and travesty." The Western anti-Marxist approach might not be considered wrong, in itself, if it adhered to the reality of Japanese history. But, as Halliday clearly illustrates, the dominant school in the West has created a distorted picture of Japanese development. On the other hand Halliday does not fall prey to the error, sometimes found in Marxist historiography, of forcing an historical picture into a

dogmatic analysis of class relations and motivations. At all times he views Japan in its unique position and employs the tools of Marxist analysis to define the particular dynamic development which it has undergone. That Japan has been a perfect example of Capitalist-Imperialism is undeniable, yet Halliday hesitates to categorize Japan, unqualified, in the immediate family of Western Imperialist nations.

From the beginnings of United States intervention in Japan through to the present there has been a unique relationship between the two countries. U.S. Imperialism has constantly fostered Japanese Imperialism, at times pitting the two countries against each other but in the long-run maintaining a relationship of mutual imperialist interests. The effects of American Imperialism accentuated the trend toward

monopoly established in Tokugawa Japan (the period ending shortly after the arrival of Western powers to Japan), forcing: specialization in production, the need to rely on low wages because of competition with Western products, and finally the necessity of allowing government power to intervene in every aspect of production. The state controlled all loaning power, facilitating a quicker expansion than normal capital formation would allow. Thus, from the very start Japan possessed a system of extreme exploitation. The tools and forms of this oppression were established before the workers had a chance to conceive of organization, much in the same manner as the establishment of a strong ruling class bureaucracy before parliamentary democracy had a chance to be implemented in the society.

Halliday asserts that the rea-

sons for the occurrence of both Japan's oppressive domestic conditions and its militarist expansion policy have been greatly misunderstood in the West. "This all embracing machine of repression was not the work of 'fascism', but of Japanese capitalism." The responsibility of capitalism for the system, says Halliday, has been disguised by the descriptions of Western analysts and the Japanese industrialists' manipulation of traditional ideology. Ideas such as 'familyism' and 'paternalism' in Japanese relations of production were formulated by the ruling class at the turn of the century to eliminate the possibility of organization among the workers. 'Paternalism' was a means found by the bourgeoisie to blur class contradictions. The idea with which Western sociologists often associate this 'attitude' in business relations in Japan is

very far from the truth. The 'lifetime employment' ethic has been merely a means which the bourgeoisie employed to maintain a stabilized work force. First, it guaranteed no minimum wage and secondly it put a tight grip on a worker's mobility. A worker couldn't leave his factory for if he did he would be placing himself in a situation worse than that which he felt the need to leave, and his chances for improvement would be non-existent. Thus, Halliday disclaims the statement of one Japan analyst, "...neither the form or the content of Japanese working conditions was rationalized," by emphasizing that both were rationalized, in the interest of Capital.

Halliday views Japan as unique, avoiding an identification with similar Western nations. Because of the specific conditions in the Japanese situation, such as the monarchy and traditional values, Japan cannot be viewed as having had a 'fascist' government. "The trouble with the term 'fascism' is that it forces any examination of Japan into a Eurocentric category." Rather, Halliday concludes, it had a fascist movement, for fascism was only one element which created the Japan of the 1930's and 1940's.

The Period following the war was one where American Imperialism would continue to act militarily in Asia while Japanese Imperialism provided the economic tools for exploitation. Halliday cuts at this dual relation in speaking of the Vietnamese situation. The constant bombings there destroyed the countryside, forcing countless numbers of homeless peasants to the cities. "As well as saying Americans used Japanese to supply them with bombs, one could say Japanese used



Emperor Hirohito face-to-face with U.S. Imperialism.

Ap-Time

continued on page 7

MCGILL DAILY

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed in these pages are not necessarily the official opinions of the Students' Society.

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Comment

Ford refuses blame for city's plight

It is by now a tired cliché to compare the decline of American society to the disintegration of once pre-eminent ancient civilizations. Yet President Gerald Ford's recent anti-urban antics make the exercise in banality almost obligatory. For as the emperor of earlier times fiddled while Rome burned, so Ford now gleefully sounds his hymn of partisanship, empty moralism, and economic naivete, while New York crumbles.

Many were content to say fifteen months ago that Gerald Ford was a good and decent man—albeit a little obtuse. But his simplicity has now turned malevolent as it abets a partisanship that rests deep in the conservative Republican political soul. The President's lack of economic acumen blinds his foresight and narrows his appraisal of the gravity and consequences of New York's impending fiscal default. Out of his small-mindedness emerges the self-righteous indictment of Democratic politicians' profligacy that is the largest part of White House response to the city's crisis.

Economists—European and American—tremble at the potential for up-

heaval that seems inherent in a default by New York City. Scenarios range from mild capital market disruptions and unavoidable banking sector losses to institutional domino effects and the worst nightmares of Alvin Toffler. Already municipalities with far healthier portfolios—Buffalo, Yonkers, Poughkeepsie—are encountering weak markets for the bond issues they require to avoid problems similar to New York's. And last week Chicago withdrew a \$36 million dollar bond issue for lack of market response.

Meanwhile the Chief Executive plays politics with investors' solvency, financial institutions' viability, and—lest we forget—the quality of life for the eight million inhabitants of New York city. Ford's pledge to maintain "essential services" for "the protection of life and property" rings hollow when one considers the disintegration in cultural life and social services that bankruptcy will impose.

But as tragic as the President's economic myopia may be, his smug refusal to help the city is all the more reprehensible because it is grounded in dishonesty. Admittedly, Ford is partial-

ly accurate in attributing the City's fiscal woes to mis-management and profligacy. But irresponsible local policy is not as fully culpable as the President would have his constituency believe. New York's plight is symptomatic, perhaps archetypal, of the urban crisis encouraged and exacerbated by years of myopic policy-making at the federal level. The staggering welfare burden shouldered by the city is a salient example of federal contribution to the present urban crisis.

Rural to urban migration in the early and middle decades of this century flooded New York and other northern metropolises with displaced agricultural labour—unskilled and superfluous to the urban industrial economy. That this migration was accelerated, if not caused, by federally-subsidized mechanization of agriculture is too easily forgotten. The rest of the nation enjoyed agriculture's rising productivity and lower costs while New York and other northern urban areas assumed a disproportionate share of the burden of such "progress"—swelled social assistance roles and spiralling urban needs.

As President Ford ignores such

historical realities, he also conveniently neglects the role of federal mortgage insurance policy in the growth of suburbia, federal outlays for commuter highway connections between suburb and central city, and the paucity of federal contribution to the upgrading of urban public transit. Such federal policies, and many more, have contributed to the deterioration of cities, the erosion of the urban tax base, and the growth of the municipal deficit.

Thus where Ford is not cripplingly simplistic in his analysis, he is downright pharisaical. The tragedy of it all is that he actually believes that moralistic harangue will save New York. But perhaps we should expect nothing more profound from a man who thought he could "whip inflation" with a button and a slogan.

His response to complex and far-reaching economic crisis is to admonish and to instruct the Democratic party in the conservative gospel of fiscal austerity—and win himself another term at the expense of financial disorganization and human suffering in the boroughs and neighbourhoods of New York.

—Justin Loughry

letters

Chuckles and whispers

To the Daily:

The latest anti-Zionist article to hit the Daily proves once again that anti-Zionists have little else to resort to than the rhetoric diarrhea, dished out on a bed of offal garbage. The Third World nations in quest of an artificial issue to rally around, and in quest of petrodollars, have suddenly discovered the horrors of Zionism. And so, at the UN they took to cheering Idi Amin when he extolled such virtuous acts of Hitler as the burning of six million Jews. Behind Amin's back they chuckled and whispered "madman", but when they caught a glimpse of the Arab delegates nodding approvingly, they leaped to their feet in a thunderous ovation. One would hope that Third World nations have not reached the state of desperation that forces them to feign such political immaturity.

Dave Herscovitch
MBA

Scotch-on-the-what?

To the Daily:

As a recent "graduate" of the MSEA's bartending course I wish, for the sake of clarification, to make the following

additions to their November 4 McGill Daily ad.

1) The course is one in home bartending (ie-punch recipes, proper before dinner drinks, etc.) Many came expecting commercial bar training and were disappointed.

2) The class meets 4 times for a total of 15 hours. About one-fourth of that time is given over to Mr. Rioux's anecdotes.

3) Students take turns mixing the various drinks. The average student will mix two.

4) Besides tuition there are 2 other required purchases, totaling \$1.25.

These factors did not invalidate the course completely. The experience was sometimes pleasant and sometimes informative, though the feeling of having been "taken" was ever present.

Mark Zogby
U-2

Mouldy, rancid, and woolley

To the Daily:

This came out of suffering through Andy Plank's brilliantly incisive study of the nature of Jewish Nationalism and Zionism...Whenever I smell that ol' time religion, that marxist-materialist-morality sneakin' its way over th' newsprint, whenever I sense the guilt in a guilt-trip getting spread from author to reader in that famous neo-puritan style, I feel that something is not quite right. I am exhorted to this ideology; I am told to eschew that

ideology. These are right ideas; those ones are wrong. These values, not those. I sense the presence of religion. Ideology is its parents' child for sure.

I find myself thinking, like a good devil's advocate should. I think: What the hell does this world-view of politicized right and wrong have to do with the 3D world of smoking flesh? This sounds like Muhammad. You conquer the world with the Koran in one hand and a sword in the other; I always thought the sword had more impact. Could I be wrong? No, I don't think so.

The Daily is a kitchen for moralism. Armchair morality always has something mouldy; something rancid and contaminated about it. What could it be? It is called "theory". For moralism has nothing whatsoever to do with ethics and every reader of the sad paper must have figured this out for her/himself. Moralism is a facade of morality quilted to fit an ideology. And ideology is the product for sale. Always keep this in mind.

So, I end up wondering who the hell it was anyway who said that political power comes out of the barrel of a gun? So much for ideas.

It could have been Francisco Franco. It could have been Leon Trotsky (Lev Bronstein to you). Even Idi Amin or the corpses of the Warsaw Ghetto & Vietnam. It could have been anyone it's

such a truism; it might as well have been Leo Durocher or Mickey Mouse. So there you have it, you heavy revolutionary dudes.

To those of you who still say that ideas are material, I say: Good night, Friends, and don't be home too late. You'll be out to lunch for a long time. Only the strong survive, they say, whether water, earth, fire or air and, empirically speaking, there doesn't seem to be a whole lot else going on. Ideology qua religion is but the mythology of the day, so sleep well.

s.e. woolley
m.a. II

Don't look back

To the Daily:

It seemed that we were to be spared, this year, of the futile, polemical inanities that so characterized last year's juvenile Daily. This year's articles were, for the most part, colorful, well-informed and stimulating. The appearance of Mr. Plank's diatribe against Zionism on Tuesday is a vestige, nay a hang-over, of last year's simple-minded black and white approach.

There is no doubt that Mr. Plank's basic position is solid. The United Nations is becoming a more representative body. However the situation is a trifle more complex than Mr. Plank's paradigm can sustain.

Yes, imperialism is on the defence and no reasonable-

minded person can see this as anything but a positive step forward. Oddly enough not all the "progressives" are so pure-minded. Yes, this may be a little uncomfortable but it remains a fact that not all of Zionism's opponents are Lenins, Maos or Hoxhas. Some of them are Amins, Pinochets, Khadlaffis, Brezhnevs or Asads.

You see, Mr. Plank, just as Israel had to make strange bed-fellows to survive, like Balfour or Stalin and, due to the force of circumstances, Johnson or Nixon, so did the Palestinians: Chacun a les mains sales.

We cannot subscribe to the theory that my friend's friends are also my friends. What lacks in the middle-East today is a clear-cut principled position on both sides. Both Israel and the Palestinians are to be faulted for not having recognised each other's legitimate aspirations. They both have to resort to a dependence on other powers whose interests are at best questionable, and at worst dangerous.

If we were to take your simple-minded approach, Mr. Plank, it could be argued, just as easily, that Hitler was "progressive" for the simple fact that he fought British Imperialism.

Daniel Boyer
Michel Celemski

Quotas...

continued from page 1

Suggestions are then made in the document that there should be more active recruiting of non-Quebec Canadians in graduate programs and that the traditional policy of not actively seeking recruits from francophone Quebec should probably be applied to the graduate programs as well.

It states that in 1973-74, francophone Quebecers represented 12.1 percent of total enrolment and has been increasing "inexorably" in the last decade. "In 1974/75, 15.4 percent of our entering class designated French as their mother tongue. It should be noted however, that 40 percent of this figure came from sources we would normally identify as anglophone."

Then comes the celebrated quote. "... twenty percent might be regarded as a maximum for francophones. To go lower than the remaining 60 percent for Quebec anglophones would place us in an extremely vulnerable position."

Strategies are then delineated as to how to increase the

number of anglophone students in light of the declining enrolment rate which is projected. "If we respect these proportions in the context of a declining enrolment of anglophone Quebecers, we can probably expect having to reduce, in absolute terms, the number of non-Quebec and francophone students admitted."

The paper proceeds to constitute the basis of a good recruitment policy. "Within the framework of an enrolment policy, (our policy should be) to seek out good students either individually or collectively, through parents or peers Graduate Society... to facilitate the entire process of application." It ends with a note on the difficulties of active recruitment because "there are sensitivities as to the question of whether a 'dignified' Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning should engage in Madison Avenue techniques."

So the question arises, just how important and how confidential is this document. The author, Ed Desrosiers, has already said that he wouldn't have labeled it confidential but "that it didn't have a wide circulation simply because not a whole lot of people could have benefited from its discussion." "It's not confidential because it's not a policy," said Eigil Pedersen. Professor Duff admits that enrolment projections should be public knowledge but sees the question of whether McGill should be anglophone, bilingual or francophone, as a "tricky question."

And Dean of Students Saeed Mirza, who emphatically

doesn't believe in quotas, concedes that it is a touchy subject and that rational discussion might be lost in public debate. "The Community Festival was the ideal place to air such a thing and it is reasonably public now because it has been in the Daily," he said. All this after it had to be leaked to *Le Jour* and the *Daily*.

But the real answer came from the minutes of the March 6, 1975 meeting of the Academic Policy Committee: "...the present paper deals with one small element in McGill's attempts to meet a future characterized by diminishing rather than increasing enrolment."

The document is presented to the Academic Policy Committee for information and because it is very preliminary and speculative in substance, it has to be treated as a confidential document in order to avoid quoting out of context." In the administration's point of view, quoting out of context is precisely what *Le Jour* did.

Vice-Principal Pedersen told the *Daily* that Desrosiers' document was used only by the Academic Policy Committee and was never discussed in Senate—a direct contradiction of the anonymous source. A run-through of the minutes of Senate meetings for last winter reveals a session on February 12, which was closed off for a confidential discussion. What was discussed there in secret was just as Pedersen claims, not the recruitment paper which the source alleges to have been the topic as is verified by another relevant Senate document that was discussed, which the *Daily* has obtained.

But there is an important catch here. This document which was discussed in private, was also written by Edward Desrosiers and deals with declining enrolment projections due to a decrease in birth-rates, and also includes statistics on anglophone and francophone birth rates and matriculation tendencies in Quebec universities.

While this doesn't deal directly with the question of limiting McGill's francophones, as does the recruitment paper, this was the point of departure for the other paper which Desrosiers authored. And more importantly, because the Senate meeting was closed off, it is pretty obvious that enrolment projections are also a touchy, tricky subject which should not be discussed too publicly, from Senate's point of view.

It seems that the difference between enrolment projections and recruitment is that the former is simply what the university can expect from inevitable conditions, and the latter is the strategy which administrators can employ to manipulate those conditions as best suit their conception of what McGill should be.

Eigil Pedersen explained the strategy of not actively recruiting in francophone CEGEPs. "We send a small delegation, although reluctantly, whenever we're asked to simply because we can't bug the University de Montreal by taking away their



James McGill anticipates the future

clientele; we have to consider the government funding." Pedersen believes the McGill Francophone movement is a thing of the past. "It is my guess that most francophone students who come to McGill want to study in English because they want a bilingual education. Face it, most francophones don't want a French McGill. A McGill diploma still buys you more and I think we're playing a reasonable gentleman's game with all this."

What about quotas? Pedersen says McGill wouldn't be "courageous" enough to attempt them. "We no longer ask on the applications if a student is Jewish, Black or French Canadian—the students and the Senate got rid of this back in the sixties. McGill is not a monolithic entity. The French department, the French Canadian Studies Centre—lots of people would oppose quotas and it would never make it through Senate." Pedersen concluded "I suppose it's possible we would have quotas some day but I doubt it. In the meantime, we have to be able to think about it while it's not too public."

The possibility of a de facto quota system, without an official policy, even seemed worthy of consideration. "It can't be done in a non-formal way" said Jean-Paul Schuler, Registrar. "If there were secret directives, they would probably be followed, but it's a preposterous and ridiculous idea." However, Schuler had recently compiled the most recent enrolment figures for francophone students—14 percent—when the traditional procedure is to wait and compile them all in February. "I called for it now simply because a number of people asked for them," he said.

What it all boils down to is

that in spite of emphatic denials and compassionate remarks by nearly every administrator about the invidious and racist character of quotas, the threat posed by an increase in francophone enrolment is indeed plaguing the minds of McGill's anglophone planners. Obviously, the work quota would be replaced with some euphemism, but such a practice is indeed a possibility given the changing role of McGill within the francophone province.

That so many members of such a powerful administrative committee could use the blunt language of Ed Desrosiers and not raise objections, is testimony to the possibility that McGill is reconsidering its language policy and that the Administration will do its best to avoid publicizing it as long as possible.

"The University of Ottawa is a bilingual university and it has many problems with poor quality because of it," remarked Eigil Pedersen. One must also remember the document drafted by Dean Stansbury (*Daily*, October, 23) which remarked, "We will have to come to grips with the problem of rising francophones, to what extent is it politically advantageous to admit French-speaking students in large numbers and what are the academic and social repercussions?"

It is true that these particular documents are merely preliminary and speculative papers. But they reveal the roots of a long-range question which all of McGill should deal with out in the open, not through confidential documents. *Le Jour* should be lauded for its ability to see through the hollow pronouncements of pragmatic administrators who refuse to deal honestly with the gut issues.

Afin de clarifier cette situation chez nos camarades francophones, certains faits saillants sont reproduits ici en français:

Les stratégies sont donc créées dans l'optique de la baisse des inscriptions: "Si nous respectons ces proportions dans un climat d'une baisse d'inscriptions chez les québécois d'origine anglophone, nous devons donc songer à limiter, en termes absolus, le nombre d'étudiants non-québécois et francophones."

("Document Confidentiel")

Voici la citation tant discutée: "Vingt pour cent devrait être un maximum pour les francophones (à McGill). Abaisser notre population Anglophone plus que soixante pour cent nous placerait dans une situation extrêmement vulnérable."

("Document Confidentiel")

La vraie réponse se trouve dans le rapport d'assemblée du six mars 1975 de l'Academic Policy Committee: "Ce document n'est qu'un élément mineur dans les optiques que McGill étudie afin de s'adapter à une situation dominée par une baisse d'inscriptions." "Ce document est présenté à l'Academic Policy Committee pour raisons d'informations et, étant de substance préliminaire, doit donc être traité comme "Document Confidentiel" afin d'éviter les citations hors-contexte.

(Academic Policy Committee, rapport d'assemblée)

"C'est mon opinion que la plupart des étudiants francophones qui son à McGill veulent étudier en anglais car ils désirent une éducation bilingue. La plupart des francophones ne veulent pas d'un "McGill Français". Regardons les choses en face: Un diplôme de McGill achète plus (Buys more) et je crois que nous jouons un jeu de "gentlemen" raisonnable avec tout ça.

(Eigil Pedersen, vice-principal—questions académiques.)

Our far-flung correspondents:

Non-debaters agree dying is a right

by David Conter and
Pepita Capriolo

On Tuesday night at 7:30 we attended a non-debate on euthanasia in the Moot Court of Chancellor Day Hall, sponsored by the Debating Society of the Faculty of Law at McGill. The rostrum included two celebrities—Maitre Claude-Armand Sheppard, the famous Morgentaler defender, and Dr. Augustin Roy, President of the Corporation professionnelle des medecins du Quebec—and two non-celebrities—Mr. Jeffrey Graham, a first year law student at McGill, and M. Pierre Deschamps, a graduate of the Faculty of Law now preparing himself for the Bar. The non-debate lasted two and one-half hours and was mildly amusing from beginning to end.

The evening started off biligually with a useful, if surprising, announcement that what we were to witness was a parliamentary debate. In a parliamentary debate, the resolution or "motion" is put to the "house" to be voted upon. There are no rebuttals, but questions from the audience, or "parliamentary interventions," may be addressed to the speakers at any time during the debate, and members of the audience may speak directly to the motion before the vote is taken.

We were somewhat taken aback to note that the motion before the house was to legal-

ize the right to die—which we had previously considered fairly uncontroversial. Two sub-motions were appended, to the effects that doctors should be given a) "the right to abstain from or to stop providing medical assistance in terminal cases" and b) "the right to take positive steps to hasten the death of the patient in criminal cases." These sub-motions, important though they are, were improperly phrased, and appeared to be irrelevant to the very peculiar main motion.

The impression that we were hearing a non-debate was fostered by the fact that none of the speakers addressed themselves specifically to the main motion, that no one dealt systematically with the sub-motions and their relation to the main motion, and that in any case the sub-motions were not to be voted on.

The foolhardy Mr. Graham set the practical problem for the evening by limiting the discussion to cases of euthanasia involving consent of the patient. Mr. Graham proposed that terminally-ill adults suffering intolerable pain should be given the right to have euthanasia performed on them. This opened briefly the whole area of the particular nature of the consent required in such cases. When questioned by Ms. Tetiana Gerych, whom we know to have concerned herself with the problem of consent in some

depth, Mr. Graham was unable to offer any concrete suggestions. When Ms. Gerych attempted to unfold the issue for the house she was abruptly stopped by Ms. Francoise Guenette who chaired the proceedings. Mr. Graham's justification for his position in favour of euthanasia was fully Utilitarian, weighing together as it did the relief from pain for the patient, the minimization of expense and the reduction of anxiety for the family. The patient should have the capacity to consent to his own death because, he argued, all voluntary acts are legitimate unless social grounds can be shown requiring otherwise. He concluded with a string of rhetorical questions presupposing that such grounds could be shown. But what is precisely the point from which debate must begin. No doubt he meant well.

We much preferred M. Deschamps who was succinct and the only speaker to talk about the law as it now stands, both civil and criminal. He recommended that the legal responsibility for the decision to perform euthanasia be given to the doctor. This led him to discuss the scope of the doctor's obligations in the contract between doctor and patient, and also to define the nature of the "droit de mourir" as a civil right. We were disconcerted, however, by M. Deschamps' additional suggestion of whole-

sale amendments to existing provisions of the criminal code, amendments which it would appear would guarantee neither the right of the patient to die, nor the desired protection of the doctor from criminal proceedings—as was later pointed out by M. Sheppard. M. Deschamps, however, managed to spark some real interest in the legal issues.

But Maitre Sheppard seemed to find this not to his taste. Doubtless under the impression, as were we all, that here in a debate would be some position to attack, he apparently found himself unprepared to deal with the lack of argument against the motion. "Obviously", he said, "we're not going to have a debate." And so he proceeded first with a eulogy of the late civil rights lawyer, Bernard Mergler, whose place he had been asked to take in this event, and then, with a comparison of euthanasia and suicide. Quoting Camus he talked of suicide as the single philosophical problem, but professed boredom in the face of discussion of the moral and legal issues surrounding it. The question of truly informed consent to death in any situation he regarded as problematic, but he seemed to see in the removal of suicide from the criminal code a trend toward acceptance of the decision to take one's own life that would lead to the legalization of

euthanasia. When in order to dispute the legitimacy of the comparison, Professor Ron Sklar asked if such a trend might not lead gradually to the acceptance of the taking of life, Maitre Sheppard replied to the effect that the disassociation of suicide and euthanasia would be hypocritical, and that in any case he would not consider euthanasia without the patient's consent. What that might mean, of course, he didn't say. He proposed that the power of decision should be lodged with the doctor and not with the patient's family, and that at the present time the doctor is most clearly in need of protection from prosecution. That is, administrative procedures must be set up whereby doctors can insure their safety in cases like that of Karen Quinlan. In many cases like hers, he confided, euthanasia is already a fact to be dealt with. This was inconsistent with his earlier stipulation of consent, but not surprising.

Dr. Roy plunged deeper into confusion by denying that the removal of extraordinary means of life support was euthanasia at all, though he might be willing to call it passive euthanasia. Euthanasia or not, he called it sound medical practice and quoted the Canadian Medical Association and the Quebec Code of Medical Ethics to support his claim.

For the rest, we had to content ourselves with Dr. Roy's reading aloud of Newsweek on brain-death and his insistence on the need for close doctor-patient relationships if euthanasia is to be acceptable. We appreciated however, that he was the only speaker to consider euthanasia in connection with the patient in the terminal stages of a terminal illness.

We did not stay to hear the addresses from the audience, but an informant tells us that at least one interesting question about the sanctity of life was raised. Maitre Sheppard is said to have answered this question by resting the issue on a conception of the good life put forward in the book *The Sanctity of Life and The Criminal Law*, by the Cambridge jurist, Glanville Williams. This conception is characteristic especially of Greek moral philosophy, and has undergone a rejuvenation in the hands of contemporary moral philosophers. If, instead of going to the debate, we had stayed home and read any of these things, we might have learned more about the problems involved in euthanasia.

The results of the house vote were as follows: 7 against the motion, 12 abstentions and 42 for the motion, including all of the speakers.

Thailand...

continued from page 3

reprisal. In July, when 15 farm leaders in northern Thailand were ruthlessly assassinated by a virulently anti-communist student faction—the Reg Gaur—Kukrit agreed to find the killers only after thousands of students and workers across the nation gave him no choice to do otherwise.

Kukrit's plan to stamp out Communism in Thailand has so far been a total disaster. At the moment there are more than 10,000 insurgents fighting for control of provinces in the north, north-east and southern regions. Border clashes occur

daily, with government forces bearing the heaviest losses. According to latest US intelligence reports, the "rebels" are active in 42 of Thailand's 71 provinces, and their strength is growing at the rate of 10% a year, despite the government's highly repressive measures. These same reports claim that a massive offensive is likely in early 1977, with the objective of liberating 16 provinces.

Despite his recent overtures to China and Cambodia, Kukrit is continuing the anti-communist tradition of all of Thailand's leaders since the country

joined NATO's counterpart in Asia—the South-East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO). While attempting to strike up new relations with Communist governments in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos by ousting the U.S. military from his country, dissolving SEATO and recognising the new powers, he has at the same time provided a haven for several hundred former government officials from Lon Nol's government in Cambodia and the government in Laos. His government has also encouraged a propaganda war presently being waged in news-

papers in Bangkok against the new neighbouring Communist governments.

But Kukrit's dual strategy of trying to both recognise the new reality in South-East Asia while at the same time trying to outwit that reality is only giving more strength to the more conservative elements in the nation who want to bury him at the first opportunity.

If, and when that happens, the random acts of violence that are presently shaking Thai society at its roots will become commonplace occurrences in a country struggling for stability in a new dynamic South-East Asia.

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Japan...

continued from page 3

Americans to drop Japanese bombs, and blast the survivors onto Japanese bikes." (One now wonders in which underdeveloped country Japanese Hondas will turn up in fantastic quantities.)

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ment not only in the study of Japanese history or the influence of American Imperialism on that history but also in the ranks of Marxist historiography. It is accurate and well documented leaving little room for criticism.

today

Books for Prisoners:

The John Howard Society requests donations of books to prisoners in the Archambault Maximum Security Institute in Ste. Anne des Plaines. Stick books in the box in the Union lobby today through next week. Be generous, after all, none of us would want to be put away for years. For large donations call Eric 935-5481. People who wish to volunteer to visit inmates please contact Eric at the same number.

Crafts Workshop:

Handweaving and Batik, tonight, 7 pm to 9 pm. Gardner Hall Residence Art Room. Open to all students. Some materials provided.

Faculty of Religious Studies:

Dr. Balfour Mount will speak on "The Control of Life" at a Faculty-Student Seminar in the Senior Common Rm. of the Birk's Bldg., 12-2 pm. Bring your own lunch.

E.U.S. Lunchtime Films:

12-1 pm. Rm. 204 McConnell Eng. Bldg. This Week—"Buck Rogers #8" & "The Three Musketeers."

E.L.A.:

Assembly today at 4 pm in Leacock Council Rm. It is important that you attend. For further information 392-4483.

Armenian Club:

Third get-together will be held at 5 pm in 327 Union. All members are invited. Beer will be served. For more info: Ara at 272-6264.

The Italian Students' Society:

Important meeting of the Society will be held today in Union 327. All members must attend—in particular, members holding tickets. Time: 2 pm.

Latin American Society:

Presenting a Cuban film: "Los Dias del Agua"—a revolutionary film about a pre-revolutionary Cuba—in Spanish with French subtitles—at FDA 7 pm. 50 cents admission.

Science Progressiste/
Science for the People:

General meeting at 7:30 pm in Union B-41. New members welcome.

Radio McGill—Music Department:

All those interested in helping to construct a compiled list of music for air-play, please meet at Radio McGill at 5 pm tonight. For more info, call Barb at 849-6662. All interested DJ's welcome.

Ralph Nader:

Tonight's the night. Ralph Nader and a panel live in Leacock 132 if there's still space, or on closed circuit TV in Leacock 219, at 8 pm. McGill students 50 cents (bring your ID even if you have an advance ticket!), others \$2. Sponsored by Debating Union, Chaplaincy Services, ASUS, and MUS.

Biology Dept. film series:

"The Ascent of Man" film series of Jacob Bronowski's personal view of science and scientists starts today with the first episode "Lower than the Angels", on Anatomy and Intellect, McIntyre Medical Building, Rm 504, Martin Theatre, 1 pm. Further information, S. Cahn, Biology Department, 392-5828.

Women's Union:

The Car Mechanics Course is cancelled today. Tools have not arrived yet. Sorry.

Skydiving Club:

Meeting at 18:30 Union B-47. There will be a parachuting course for new jumpers next weekend. Info: Union B-47.

Hillel:

"The Rise And Fall of Eastern European Jewry," a Multimedia presentation compiled by Yugntruf; at McGill Hillel, 3460 Stanley Street. Today 12 noon. Lunch available. Info: 845-9171.

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